HORVATH, S.

"Fluxes for automatic welding." Svaranie, Bratislava, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953, p.355.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

HORVATH, S.

Recent trends in the development of welding fluxes for automatic welding. p. 322.
ZVARACSKY SBORNIK, Bratislava, Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1954. (Svaracsky sbornik)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

The Welding Electrode VUS-Bimesal 55. H. Horváth. (Zváranie, 1956, 5, (7), 204-[illegible]) (In Slovak). The development and use of a Cu-Fe electrode for welding grey cast-iron [illegible] are described. The electrode, means [illegible]

HORVATH, S.; PIKNA, E.

New VUS fluxes. p.261.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojareustva)
Bratislava, Estonia.
Vol, 8, no. 9, Setp. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11.
Nov. 1959
Uncl.

S/137/62/000/011/042/045
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Horváth, Stefan

TITLE: A method of preparing fluxes for flash welding, in particular special, e. g. alloying, fluxes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 34 - 35, abstract 11E195 P (Czechosl. Patent no. 99802 of June 15, 1961)

TEXT: To the portion of welding flux prepared by melting, sintering or other methods, another portion is added, consisting of one or several liquids or molten substances, which by their composition are the sources of the deficient flux portion, or which contain the deficient substances, admixed or dissolved. The latter may already be partially contained in portion 1. Both flux portions are mixed by wetting the prepared portion 1, or by introducing by other means one liquid to its composition or, consecutively, several similar or different liquids. The liquids can, preliminarily or during the welding process, be either reduced to room temperature, or heated to $\leq$1,000°C, or cooled down to not below -60°C. The mixing can be made more effective and uniform by adding polysaccharides, al-

Card 1/3

A method of preparing fluxes for...

bumen, cellulose and other organic substances, or water glass, metal salts, and other inorganic substances, separately or in combination. If portion 1 is prepared by melting of a dry charge, then the bath heat in the melting device increases over the melting point, maximum to the boiling point. At this high temperature the composition of portion 1 is poured into composition of portion 2 or is otherwise brought into contact with it. Then the jet of molten portion 1 can be divided into several smaller jets or into many fine particles. Portion 2 can act upon the pressure-teemed jet of portion 1 (e. g. from a sprayer) or upon portion 1, already poured into a container or a mold, or upon the semiproduct of the flux containing components of portion 1 plus sometimes some components of portion 2 in solid state at a temperature below their softening point. That portion of flux that is admixed to portion 2 in solid state, can be preliminarily heated not over its softening temperature and then added to portion 2. After mixing or during separate mixing stages, the flux may be heated one or several times to 60 - 1,100°C. In portion 1 it is advantageous to introduce components which do not burn out (MgO, CaO, Al_2O_3). Those components which burn out (fluorspar or graphite) or are oxidized (Cr, Mo and others) are better introduced to portion 2.

Card 2/3

S/137/62/000/011/042/045
A006/A101

A method of preparing fluxes for...

In such a manner fluxes for arc and gas welding of any metals and alloys can be prepared, by the admixture of components whose transfer into the weld metal in conventional fluxes, as e. g. Cu, Al, Ti, V etc, is difficult.

Ye. Greyl'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

42942

B/137/62/000/011/043/045
A006/A101

1.2300

AUTHOR: Horváth, Stefan

TITLE: Welding of parts with curved surfaces

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 48, abstract 11E292 P (Czechosl. Patent no. 100665 of August 15, 1961)

TEXT: A method is proposed for the beginning and completing of welding small-size boiler tubes under assembly conditions. In this method, metal backings are attached, welded, or inserted into the welding gap on the spots where welding is started or completed. On these backings the deposition of the weld is started and completed. The backing plane should be placed in respect to the part to be welded at an angle $>5^{\circ}$, or better if the angle is 45° - 90°. To assure free transition of welding from the backing to the part to be welded, the backing surface in the butt should be curved; the shape of the welding gap should be produced on the backing, partially or entirely. This helps to concentrate the shielding gas flow or to retain the flux in the welding spot. The backing may be manufactured of the base metal or a metal with properties similar

Card 1/2

Welding of parts with curved surfaces

to those of the base metal, or of a metal which is different from the base metal. Accordingly, the backing remains or is removed after welding.

V. Gordon

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

42941

B/137/62/000/011/041/045
A006/A101

/ 2399

AUTHOR: Horváth, Stefan

TITLE: A method of preparing oxide-type welding powders containing titanium oxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 34, abstract 11E191 P (Czechosl. Patent no. 100930, of September 9, 1961)

TEXT: Already an amount of about 0.5 weight % TiO_2 in welding powder improves the mechanical properties of the built-up metal and makes it possible to use higher currents without impairing the formation of the weld. It is recommended to replace, at least partially, the expensive and scarce rutile by cheap natural ilmenite, e. g. Finnish ilmenite, processed to contain in %: TiO_2 40 - 80, Al_2O_3 0.5 - 30, Fe_2O_3 < 30, FeO < 10, MnO < 25, CaO < 15, MgO < 10, Na_2O < < 15, K_2O < 15. Such an ilmenite is introduced in amounts from 1 - 30 % of the charge weight, depending upon the required technical properties of the welding powder. The composition of the welding powder of the described type must contain 0.5 - 25% TiO_2, produced from ilmenite of the aforementioned composition.

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A method of preparing...

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A006/A101

The following composition in weight % is proposed for the welding powder: TiO_2 0.5 - 25, MnO $\leq$ 50, Al_2O_3 $\leq$ 30, SiO_2 $\leq$ 50, CaO $\leq$ 35, MgO $\leq$ 20, Na_2O 0 - 5, K_2O 0 - 5, CaF_2 $\leq$ 30, Fe_2O_3 maximum 4, P maximum 0.15, S maximum 0.15. Other oxides may be contained such as ZrO_2, CoO, NiO, Cr_2O_3, V_2O_5, WO_2, MoO_2, NbO_3, TaO_2, separately or in combinations, in amounts $\leq$ 20.

Ye. Greyl'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

42940

S/137/62/000/011/040/045
A006/A101

12300

AUTHOR: Horváth, Stefan

TITLE: A coated welding electrode or filler wire with a compact or tubular rod which produces iron-chrome-base metal suitable for dispersion hardening

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 33 - 34, abstract 11E189 P (Czechoslov. Patent no. 101002, of September 15, 1961)

TEXT: It is suggested to manufacture metal electrode rods of steel whose Si content is 1/4 below its prescribed content in the built-up metal; the remaining Si should be supplied to the pool from the coating or the filling of the electrode. In the same way, 1/4 of the prescribed C content and 5% Cr must be supplied to the built-up metal from the electrode coating or filling. The coating or filling charge should contain in weight % $\geq$ 1.8 Si, e. g. in the form of ferroalloys; the amount of Si-containing metal components of the coating or filling must be $\leq$15% of the charge weight. The Si/Mn ratio in the coating or filling should be $\leq$ 10% of the charge weight. The coating or filling charge

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A coated welding electrode or...

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A006/A101

must contain ≤45% Cr and ≤75% Cr components. A coating or filling composition is proposed which contains in %: fluorspar 8 - 12, rutile 8, plasticizers <8, 45 - 90%-Fe-Si 2.5 - 12, 75-90%-Fe-Mn <6, 60%-Fe-Cr 55 - 70, substances such as Fe-Nb-Ta, Fe-V, Fe-Mo, Fe-W, Co < 15 (binding substance 16 - 26% of the charge weight). The composition of the wire or tube is then, in %: C <0.1, Si <1.5, Mn <2, Cr 23 - 28, Ni <2, P <0.04, S <0.04. Another prescription for the coating or filling is (in %): fluorspar 8 - 12, rutile 3 - 6, plasticizers (e.g. bentonite, kaolin, Na-fluorosilicide) 3 - 8.5, 75%-Fe-Si 8 - 12, 90%-Fe-Mn 2 - 4, 60%-Fe-Cr 63 - 68, Fe-Nb-Ta 2.5 - 4. In the latter case the built-up metal contains in %: C 0.12 - 0.18, Mn 0.5 - 1.5, Si 4 - 5, Cr 33 - 38, Ni <1.5, Nb+Ta 0.8 - 1.2. Its hardness is Hv 300 after welding without treatment, 820 after 10-hour annealing at 700°C, 815 after 20-hour annealing at 700°C. These electrodes are suitable to produce surfaces on cheap metals which are resistant to high mechanical loads and temperatures.

Ye. Greyl'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/63/000/001/007/019
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Horváth, Štefan, Pilarik, Stanislav

TITLE: A method of producing metal powders for the manufacture of welding electrodes and filler wire

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 36 - 37, abstract 1G230 P (Czechosl. patent no. 101007, of September 15, 1961)

TEXT: In the method the metal powder is passivated by a passivating agent, introduced to the gas or liquid jet that pulverizes the molten metal. Solutions of HNO_3, H_2SO_4, alkalis or their vapors, and ammonia can be used as passivating agents. At high temperatures the passivating agents react practically instantly with the surface of the molten metal drops during the pulverization process. If a gas jet acts as a pulverizer (compressed air, nitrogen, etc) then the passivating agent, in the form of vapor, fine drops or gas, must be uniformly distributed in the pulverizing gas. The pulverizing gas pressure exceeds usually 3 atm; when Fe-Si powder is passivated it is e.g. equal to 8 - 15 atm. Such a Fe-Si powder, when used for electrode coatings, assures the production of compact built-up

Card 1/2

S/137/63/000/001/007/019
A006/A101

A method of producing metal powders for...

metal without pores. The method is efficient and secures a high passivation degree.

Ye. Greyl'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/011/031/045
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Horváth, Stefan, Muncner, Ladislav, Lobl, Karel

TITLE: Wear-resistant iron-chrome-nickel base alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 86, abstract 11I570 (Czechoslovakian Patent no. 101244 of October 15, 1961)

TEXT: A Fe-Cr-Ni-base alloy is proposed with admixtures of Si, Mn and Mo. It is intended to be welded onto sealing surfaces of fixtures for high-power medium-and-high-pressure pumps used in the cement production, and for parts used at high temperatures in the metallurgical industry, etc. The alloy is wear-resistant. Its strengthening proceeds as a result of singling out a σ-phase during annealing. The chemical composition of the alloy is in %: C 0.05 - 1.0 Mn 0.20 - 6.0 Si 1.2 - 9.0 Ni 4.0 - 15.0 Cr 24 - 40 Mo 0.2 - 5.0 the rest Fe. Additional strengthening of the alloy may be attained by introducing up to 2.0% V, up to 2.0% W, up to 1.5% Nb and Ta or up to 2.0% Co. % Si/% C ratio $\geq$ 6 and % Si/%Mo ratio $\geq$ 0.5 are recommended. Particularly good results were obtained with an

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S/137/62/000/011/031/045
A006/A101

Wear-resistant iron-chrome-nickel base alloy

alloy containing in %: C 0.10 - 0.20 Mn up to 1.0 Si 2.0 - 3.0 Cr 34.0 - 38.0 Ni 9.0 - 13.0 and Mo 0.5 - 2.0. H_V of the alloy in its initial state is 350, after 3 hour annealing at 700°C H_V is 840 and 820 after 50 hour annealing at 800°C. Additional increase in hardness of the alloy can be obtained by adding separately or in combinations up to 2.0% V, up to 2.0% W, up to 1.5% Nb and Ta and up to 2.0% Co. The highest strength of the alloy is obtained by introducing V separately, rather than in combination with W, Co or Nb. Addition of P as high as 1.0% improves the machinability of the alloy. The authors describe a method of welding the alloy onto parts and its advantages over wear resistant Co-Cr-W base alloys used at present.

V. Chernyy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

42939
B/137/62/000/011/039/043
A006/A101

12290

AUTHORS: Horváth, Stefan, Novomestský, Miloslav

TITLE: Coated welding electrode or filler wire with a compact or tubular rod with a filling producing iron-chrome-nickel base built-up metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 33, abstract 11E188 P (Czechoslovak. Patent no. 101246 of October 15, 1961)

TEXT: For the hardfacing of valves in power engineering an electrode is proposed which contains besides Fe (in %): C 0.05 - 1, Mn 0.20 - 0.60, Si 1.2 - 9, Cr 24 - 40, Ni 4 - 15, Mo 0.2 - 5 and which may also contain V $\leq$ 2, W $\leq$ 2, Nb + Ta $\leq$ 1.5, Co $\leq$ 2. The coating or filling of electrode should contain as much Si that $\geq$ 0.3% of the total Si, required in the built-up metal, be supplied from the electrode coating or filling, and that the total Si content would be $\leq$ 2% of the charge weight. In the same manner, not less than half of the Cr content must be supplied to the built-up metal from the coating or filling. As an example electrode or steel wire is proposed containing (in %): C $\leq$ 0.2, Mn $\leq$ 2.5, Si $\leq$ 1.5, Cr 23 - 26, Ni 18 - 21, P $\leq$ 0.035, S $\leq$ 0.035. The coating

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A006/A101

Coated welding electrode or filler wire with...

or filling of this electrode must contain: (in %) Fe-Si 2.5 - 4, Fe-Mn 2.5 - 3.5, Fe-Cr 62 - 66, Fe-Mo 0.5 - 1.5, fluorspar 14 - 18, rutile or limestone 14 - 18, caolin or Na fluosilicate or their mixture 3 - 9, and a binder, 18 - 30% of the charge weight. Moreover, the coating or filling of the electrodes may contain such alloying admixtures as V, W, Mo, Co, and Nb or Nb+Ta, in a total amount up to 35% of the basic charge weight. The diameter of the coated electrode must be larger than the diameter of its rod by 2 - 2.3 times. Metal built-up from these electrodes can be well strengthened by dispersion hardening. As an example hardness numbers of built-up metal are given: H_V 350 after welding; 840 after 3-hour-annealing at 800°C; 800 after 10-hour annealing at 800°C, 820 after 24-hour annealing.

Ye. Greyl'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

23438

Z/034/61/000/005/007/010
E073/E535

18.1150

AUTHORS: Horvath, S., Engineer, Müncner, L., Engineer and Löbl, K., Engineer

TITLE: Fe-Cr-Ni base alloy which is resistant to wear. Patent application Class 18d, 1/10, PV 3216-60 dated May 18, 1960

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.5, pp.365-366

TEXT: The hardenability achieved by the rejection of the σ-phase by annealing is assisted by the addition of 0.05 to 1% C, 0.20 to 6% Mn, 1.2 to 9% Si, 4 to 15% Ni, 24 to 40% Cr, 0.2 to 5% Mo. Other relations and compositions are detailed in the specification. The alloy is particularly suitable for welding-on sealing surfaces in medium and high pressure fittings etc.

[Abstractor's Note: This is a complete translation.]

Card 1/1

HORVATH, Stefan, inz.

New Czechoslovak filler materials. Zvar sbor 10 no.1:65-88 '61.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

ZITNANSKY, Bohumil; HACKOVA, Helena; HORVATH, Stefan; HOROVSKY, Martin

Radionuclides as crack indicators. Jaderna energie 10 no.12:444 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Welding, Bratislava.

HORVATH, Stefan, inz.; KOSNAC, Ludovit, inz.

Sodium methylsilanolate as protection against electrode drying during the production. Zvaranie 12 no.5:130-132 My '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

L 56701-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018985 CZ/0038/64/010/012/0444/0444

AUTHOR: Zitransky, Bohumil; Hanzova, Helena; Horvath, Stefan; Borovsky, Martin

TITLE: Radionuclides as crack indicators

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 10, no. 12, 1964, 444

TOPIC TAGS: weld defect, welding inspection

Abstract: [illegible] English summary modified]: In welding it is often necessary to [illegible] cracks. Research and control [illegible] an undistorted picture of the quantity and quality of [illegible] that must be evaluated in terms of [illegible]. Various crack indicators already have been reported. They are based [illegible] color effects induced by suitable liquids [illegible] Redox reactions are used, combined in some instances with magnetic effects. The cracks detected in this manner usually appear to be larger than

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ACCESSION NR: AP[illegible]

they actually are. A method has been worked out for using radi[illegible] for [illegible]. The method is generally applicable to other related fields. Beta [illegible] suitable energy and half life were used. A large series of [illegible] metals was investigated. The photographs [illegible] are noted for their [illegible] and high resolution. The detailed technology will be published in Jaderna Energie in 1965.

ASSOCIATION: Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava (Welding Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: [illegible] ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, NP

NR REF SOV: 00 OTHER: 000 JPRS

L 00652-67 EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6027861 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/003/0102/0104

AUTHOR: Zitnansky, Bohumil; Horvath, Stefan

ORG: Welding Research Institute, Bratislava (Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky)

TITLE: Study of the distribution of manganese and sulfur in welding metal by means of radionuclides

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 3, 1966, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, welding technology, manganese, sulfur, metal analysis

ABSTRACT: The paper reports on experimental work to determine the distribution of manganese and sulfur in welding metal by means of the radionuclide Mn-52. Autoradiograms obtained are presented and evaluated. It is shown that the distribution of manganese can be very irregular and that this can influence the mechanical properties of the weld. This paper was presented by V. Doksansky. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 vlr UDC: 621.039.85:62: 621.791.01

Psychiatry

HUNGARY

HORVATH, Szabolcs, Dr., MESZAROS, Maria, Dr., HORANSZKY, Kornelia, Dr., KORONKAI, Bertalan, Dr., and PERTORINI, Rezso, Dr., Neurological Department for Male Functions (Director: PERTORINI, Rezso, Dr.) at the National Institute for Neurology and Psychiatry (Director: MARIA, Bela, Dr.)(Orszagos Ideg- es Elmegyogyintezet Ferfi Functionalis Idegosztalya) [location not given].

"Analysis of the Dynamics of Group Psychotherapy Sessions"

Budapest, Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle, Vol 23, No 1-2, 1966, pp 146-157.

Abstract: The group psychotherapy sessions held at the authors' Institute since 1963 were analyzed and the data were presented in tables. The distribution of the approximately 100 patients involved according to symptoms was interpreted in terms of their behavior during the sessions. The various aspects of performance during the sessions were analyzed statistically. The principal functional groupings involved vivacity, group cohesion, influence of the doctor, and number of participants. 14 references, including 5 Hungarian, 3 German, and 6 Western.

1/1

HORVATH, Szabolics; HAN TO VU ; RIGO, Janos; technikai asszisztens: JONA, Margit

Effect of functional changes of the thyroid gland on the content of free tyrosine in the thyroid gland and blood plasma. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:293-297 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(THYROID GLAND metab) (THIOURACIL pharmacol)
(TYROSINE metab)

RIGO, Janos; HORVATH, Szabolics; SULE, Ferenc

Effect of cortisone on tyrosine metabolism and on thyroid function. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:335-338 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(CORTISONE pharmacol) (TYROSINE metab)
(THYROID GLAND pharmacol)

HORVATH, Tiberiu

Importance of technical and economic documentation for investment works. Probleme econ 17 no.11:18-28 N '64.

1. Vice Presedent of the Investment Bank.

HORVATH, Tibor, okleveles gepeszmernok

Results of running capacity tests on high-speed bogies. Jarmu mezo gep 12 no.2:47-59 F '65.

1. Wilhelm Pieck Vehicle Industry Works, Gyor.

HORVATH, Tibor, forevizor

Endeavors to establish territorial statistical organizations after 1867. Stat szemle 41 no.8/9:865-871 Ag-S '63.

1. Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

HORVATH, Tibor, ajunktus

The high-voltage measuring car of the Power Plant Trust. Elektrotechnika 52 no.4:169-175 '59.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosmuvek Tanszeke; Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet.

HORVATH, Tibor

Impersonal composition in the technical language. Elektrotechnika 53 no.5/6:263 '60.

1. "Elektrotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041477 H/2504/64/046/03-/0287/0302

AUTHOR: Horvath, T. (Khorvat, T.)

TITLE: The determination of characteristic parameters of microwave semiconductor diodes with variable capacitance

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 46, no. 3-4, 1964, 287-302

TOPIC TAGS: microwave, semiconductor diode, variable capacitance

ABSTRACT: A new graphical method for determining the parameters of variable capacitance semiconductor diodes by means of microwave measurements and involving admittance circles is described in detail. All four parameters (stray capacitance, series loss resistance, inductance of the contact wire, and the boundary layer capacitance) are determined by measuring the admittance at two different frequencies. The results obtained from using the graphical method were tested experimentally at frequencies of 1.8 Gc and 2.0 Gc with bias voltages ranging from -15 to -2.55 v. The results obtained for the stray capacitance were strongly affected by measurement errors; the values

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041477

varied between 0.4 and 0.7 pf, averaging 0.55 pf and were in excess of the manufacturer's catalog data, due to holder capacitance added to the self-capacitance of the crystal and arbitrary choice of the reference plane. The values obtained for the series loss resistance were 3.2 to 3.45 ohms while the measured average mean value was 3.3 ohms. The lead inductance obtained was somewhat higher than the specified value. This method can be used for measuring circuit elements in all two-terminal networks consisting of a lossy series resonant circuit and a capacitance connected parallel to the circuit. Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute for Telecommunication, Budapest

SUBMITTED: 27Nov61 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

PONGRACZ, Daniel, okleveles gepeszmernok; HORVATH, Tibor, okleveles villamosmernok

Combined natural gas-fuel oil-fired combustion installations.
Energia es atom 16 no.12:539-544 D '63.

1. HOTERV.

EGRI, Imre, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; HORVATH, Tibor, adjunktus; SZEMES, Marianne, okleveles fizikus

Ulstrasonic testing of porcelain insulators. Elektrotechnika 54 no.4:149-157 Ap '61.

1. Merestechnikai Kozponti Kutato Laboratorium (for Egri and Szemes). 2. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosmuvek Tanszeke, es "Elektrotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Horvath).

HORVATH, Tibor, adjunktus, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

The natural lightning; theories of protection against lightning. Striking in air; lightning; protection against lightning. III. Elektrotechnika 54 no.11:493-503 N '61.

1. Budapest Muszaki Egyetem Nagyfeszultsegu Technika es Keszulekek Tanszeke.

HORVATH, Tibor

Report on the 2d Itinerant Meeting on the History of Statistics at Szombathely. Stat szemle 42 no.10:1032-1039 O '64.

1. Deputy Division Chief, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

HORVATH, Tibor, dr., adjunktus, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

The 100-year-old Jedlik's dynamo. Elektrotechnika 54 no.12:529-531 D '61.

1. Szerkeszto bizottsagi tag, "Elektrotechnika".

H/007/61/000/012/002/002
D286/D303

AUTHORS: Csernatony-Hoffer, András, Associate, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Horváth, Tibor, Doctor, Associate, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Formation of the initial leader in the lightning stroke and in the laboratory flash-over. Flash-over in air, lightning, lightning protection IV

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, 54 no. 12, 1961, 555-572

TEXT: The article is the fourth in a series and the authors assume that the previous articles are known to the reader. The work done on the subject during the last two decades is reviewed and imperfections in the theories are pointed out. The theories of Szpor (1942), Bruce (1944), Loeb (1954), Schonland "Pilot Streamer" theory (1953), Honda modified "pilot streamer" theory (1957) and Griscom (1958) are described. The authors

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Formation of the initial ...

state that although the theories agree fairly well with experimental results, this is in some instances due to contradictions and wrong assumptions. In Szpor's theory the use of average speed is not justified. The assumption that the current in the standing phase is half of the advancing phase value is not justified. Bruce uses a constant which has several different values in the literature. Bruce uses a formula which assumes that a constant corona current leaves the leader which can only flow until equilibrium is reached due to the radial expansion of the leader. When calculating the radius of the leader, Schonland takes into account only the charge of the head of the leader and declares the rest negligible. It is also surprising that instead of using Hagenguth's results, Schonland uses values obtained from 60 c/s experiments. Griscom calculates that the current reaches 50 KA when the head of the leader expands. He ignores the fact that a current of this magnitude would result in a substantial light effect. In practice there is no light

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H/007/61/000/012/002/002
D286/D303

Formation of the initial ...

effect in this phase. According to Bruce's and Schonland's theories the " preparing discharge" and the leader progress in turn; also according to Bruce both have the same diameter. Neither of these assumptions is correct. The intermittent progress calculated by Honda does not agree with observations. The discussion of the theories indicates that they are not applicable to laboratory flash-overs. There are 20 figures and 17 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.H. Hagenguth, A.F. Rohlf, W.J. Degnan, Trans. AIEE 71 III (1952) 455; B.F.J. Schonland: Proc. Roy.Soc. 220A (1953) 25. Loeb, L.B., Phys.Rev. 94 (1954) 227; S.C. Griscom: Trans.AIEE 77 III (1958) 919

ASSOCIATION: Budapesti műszaki egyetem nagyfeszüetsegü technika és keszülábák tanszéke (Technical

Card 3/4

University of Budapest High Potential Techniques and Appliances Department)

SUBMITTED: September 1961

Card 4/4

H/007/62/000/002/001/001
D286/D304

AUTHOR: Horváth, Tibor, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The probability theory of lightning protection. Flash-over in air, lightning, lightning protection VI

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, no. 2-3, 1962, 49-61

TEXT: The article is the sixth in a series. The purpose is to determine the probability for a discharge starting from a given point in space to strike the object to be protected. In determining the protective efficiency of lightning arresters, it is of great importance to determine the critical height where the discharge is deflected towards the point of incidence. The author reviews the theories of Walter, Golde, Drechsler, Wagner and Hileman, and concludes that if the critical altitude is expressed as a function of the current of the lightning, the basic problem is not

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The probability theory of lightning...

solved. Using an experimental curve of lightning currents, a diagram is constructed which shows the probability of the point of incidence being found at a certain height. The probability that a discharge starting at a certain point in space will strike the protected object is determined by experiments on a laboratory model. In addition, the frequency of strokes/km^2 for the particular area is observed. Using the two probability values, and the one obtained by observation, the probability that an object on the ground will be struck is determined. In the case of a protected object the probability of dangerous strokes, and hence the percentage reduction of dangerous strokes due to protection is derived. The case of high factory chimneys is also considered. Finally the author lists some limitations of the accuracy of his theories and states that the validity of the probability diagram is justified by the agreement with experimental values, rather than by its derivation. It is also stated that the method suggested is not inconsistent with existing theories. The examples given show a good agreement with the observations. There are 14 figures and 17 ref-

Card 2/3

erences: 6 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: C.F. Wagner, A.R. Hileman, AIEE Trans. vol. 77-III (1958) 229-240; J.H. Gridley. Proc. IEE vol. 107/A (1960), 325-335; R.R. Schlomann, W.S. Price, J.B. Johnson, J.G. Anderson, AIEE Trans. vol. 76-III (1957), 1447-1456; H.L. Rorden, E.S. Zobel, G.D. Lippert, AIEE Trans. vol. 76-III (1957), 954-958.

ASSOCIATION: Budapesti műszaki egyetem, nagyfeszültségü technika és készülékek tanszéke (Technical University of Budapest, High-Tension and Appliances Department)

HORVATH, Tibor, dr., adjunktus, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa;
CSERNATONY-HOFFER, ANDRAS, adjunktus, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Lighting experiments in laboratories; strike in air, lightning, protection against lighting. V. Elektrotechnika 55 no.1:18-26 Ja '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Nagyfeszultsegu Technika es Keszulekek Tanszeke.

LESS, Etelka, dr.;Technikai munkatarsak: SALAMON, Lajosne; HORVATH, Tiborne, dr.

Peptic ulcer and the parathyroid glands. Orv. hetil. 106 no.29: 1356-1357 18 Jl'65.

1. Korvin Otto Korhaz es Rendelointezet.

LESS, Etelka, dr. Technikai munkatarsak: SALAMON, Lajosne, ; HORVATH, Tiborne, dr.

Diagnostic value of the phosphate reabsorption. Orv. hetil. 106 no.24:1123-1126 13 Je'65.

1. Korvin Otto Korhaz es Rendelointezet, Budapest (igazgato: Kardos, Laszlo, dr.).

VARGHA, L.; TOLDY, L.; FEHER, O.; HORVATH, T.; KASZTREINER, E.; KUSZMANN, J.; LENDVAI, Sarolta

New sugar derivatives with cytostatic effectiveness. Acta physiol. hung. 19 no.1-4:305-312 '61.

1. Forschunginstitut fur die pharmazeutische industrie, Budapest.
(CARBOHYDRATES pharmacology)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacology)

HORVATH, T. RUMANIA

Pharmacist

Staff Member of Pharmacy No 1, Tirgu Mures, Mures-Hungarian Autonomous Regiune.

Bucharest, **Farmacia**, Revista a Uniunii Societatilor de Stiinte Medicale din Republica Populara Romina, No 9, Vol X, Sep 62, pp 559-563.

"Problems Regarding the Organization of Modern Pharmacies."

Co-author:

AJTAY, M., Pharmacist, Staff Member of Pharmacy No 1, Tirgu Mures, Mures-Hungarian Autonomous Regiune.

HORVATH, Tibor, okleveles gepeszmernok

Snaking motion of bogies. Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.7:254-270 Jl '62.

1. Wilhelm Pieck Vagon es Gepgyar, Szerkezeti Foosztaly, Gyor.

HORVATH, Tibor, okleveles villamosmernok

Some questions of putting power plant electric installations into operation. Villamossag 13 no.1:1-9 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Power Economy, Budapest.

HORVATH, Tibor, okleveles gepeszmernok

Newer solutions for bogie-carriages. Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.10:369-373 O '62.

1. Wilhelm Pieck Vagon- es Gepgyar, Gyor.

BERECZKY, Endre; HORVATH, Tibor, kutatomernok

Research on the acceleration and stabilization of the formation of tricalcium silicates. Pt.1. Epitoanyag 16 no.10:357-362 O '64.

TURCHANYI, Gyorgy; HORVATH, Tunde; TARJAN, Imre

Material transport occurring in vapor space and its investigation by $Na^{24}Cl$. Magy fix folyoir 11 no. 6: 453-463 '63.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest.

TURCHANYI, Gyorgy; HORVATH, Tunde; TARJAN, Imre

Detection of surface structures. Magy fiz folyoir 9 no.6:409-413 '61.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest. 2. Technikai szerkeszto, "Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat" (for Turchanyi).

(Surface chemistry) (Crystallography)
(Salt)

TURCHANYI, Gyorgy; HORVATH, Tunde; TARJAN, Imre

NaCl acicular crystals developed from vapor phase. Magy fiz folyoir 11 no.3:197-204 '63.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest. 2. "Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat" technikai szerkesztoje (for Turchanyi).

TURCHANYI, Gyorgy; HORVATH, Tunde; TARJAN, Imre

Surface phenomena on tempored NaCl crystals. Magy fiz folyoir 8 no.3: 229-241 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest.
(Salt) (Crystals)

ERODI, Bela, dr.; HORVATH, Vilmos

Slope map plotting for soil protection. Geod kart 17 no.1:26-31 '65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. (Part 1) Control-Measuring Devices, Automatic Regulation. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, No. 35186

Author : Horvath, Vladimir
Inst : Not given
Title : Electrolytic Differential Manometer

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 7, 347-349

Abstract : An electrolyte is used as a variable resistance between movable Hg and fixed Pt electrodes in a U-shaped mercury manometer to convert readings into corresponding electric values. It can be used to measure differences of pressures up to 15 atm. The temperature error was $\leq 0.5\%$ per 1°.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 1. Control-Measurement Devices. Automatic Regulation. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50655

Author : Horvath, Vladimir
Inst : -
Title : Construction Flowmeter.

Orig Pub : Chem. Prumsyl, 1957, 7, No 10, 530-532

Abstract : A construction flowmeter, permitting remote control measurements of the amounts of liquid flowing in the duct has been described. The relative error of measurements is 2.49 percent. -- N. Turkevitch

Card : 1/1

HORVATH, Vladimir

HORVATH, Vladimir, Inz.

Automatic process correlator. Automatizace 7 no. [illegible] 062 0 '64.

1. Slovnaft National Enterprise, Bratislava.

HONYATH, V.

Practical use of mathematical root with integration in an electrolytic manometer.

P. 199, (Strojoelektrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. 3, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November. 1957

HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr. foorvos.

Surgical endurance of aged women. Magy. noorv. lap. 22 no.2:93-120 Mar 59.

1. A gyori megyei korhaz szulo- es nobeteg-osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(AGED, surg.
in women, risks & endurance (Hun))

HORVATH, Zoltan

~~ZOLTAN, Ehegrat.~~

Printed circuits. Tekh.mol. 24 no.10:5-6 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Printed circuits)

DETREHAZY, Karoly, dr.; HORVATH, Zoltan, dr.

Primary multiple intragenital tumor. Orv.hetil. 101 no.35:1252-1253 28 Ag '60.

1. Gyori Megyei Korhaz Szulo- es Nobeteg Osztaly
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS compl)
(FALLOPIAN TUBES neopl)

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., egyetemi docens, az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa

Are anemic piglets in the state of dysproteinemia? Magy allatorv lap 19 no.5:172-175 My '64.

1. Chair of Pharmacology (Head of Department: Univ. Prof. Dr. Jeno Kovacs), University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest.

HORVATH, Z.; BARTHA, A.; PAPP, L.; JUHASZ, Madeleine

On feline rhinotracheitis. Acta vet. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.4: 417-420 '65.

1. Department and Clinic of Internal Medicine (Director: Prof. Z. Horvath) of the University of Veterinary Sciences and Institute of Epizootiology (Director: J. Meszaros) of the University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest. Submitted January 25, 1965.

HORVATH, Z.; KARSAI, F.; PAPP, L.

Studies on the iron concentration and iron-binding capacity of the pigs' blood plasma. Acta veter Hung 14 no. 2:179-195 '64.

1. Department and Clinic of Medicine, University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest. 2. Head, Department and Clinic of Medicine, University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest (for Horvath).

HORVATH, Z., Dozent; PAPP, L.

Are anemic piglings dysproteinemic? Acta veter Hung 14 no.3:287-292 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl und Klinik fur Innere Medizin der Veterinarmedizinischen Universitat, Budapest. 2. Direktor, Lehrstuhl und Klinik fur Innere Medizin der Veterinarmedizinischen Universitat, Budapest (for Horvath).

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi docens; KARSAI, Ferenc , dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa

Studies on the iron content and iron binding capacity of the blood plasma of swine. Magy allatorv lap 19 no.1:19-22 Ja '64.

1. From the Chair of Internal Medicine and Clinic (Head: Dr. Zoltan Horvath), University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest.

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., egyetemi docens, az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa; TOLGYESI, Gyorgy

Dynamism of the accumulation of some microelements (Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn) and macroelements (Ca, Mg, P, Na, ...) in pig fetuses. Magy allatorv lap 19 no.2:55-59 F '64.

1. Chair and Clinic of Internal Medicine, University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest. 2. Head of Chair, Chair and Clinic of Internal Medicine, University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest (for Horvath).

LOVAS, Gyorgy, dr., szakallatorvos (Baja); HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., tanszekvezeto egyetemi docens (Budapest)

New possibility for curing the coma of cattle by medication. Magy allatorv lap 19 no.4:160-161 Ap '64.

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr.; WEBER, Jozsef

Determination of the working method ensuring the lowest zinc consumption in the Parkes process with residual foam recycling and single zinc addition. Koh lap 96 no.5:216-221 My '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kohaszati Munkakozossege.

HORVATH, Zoltan, tanszekvezeto egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

History of the department of metallurgy. Borsod szemle 8 no.1: 48-53 '64.

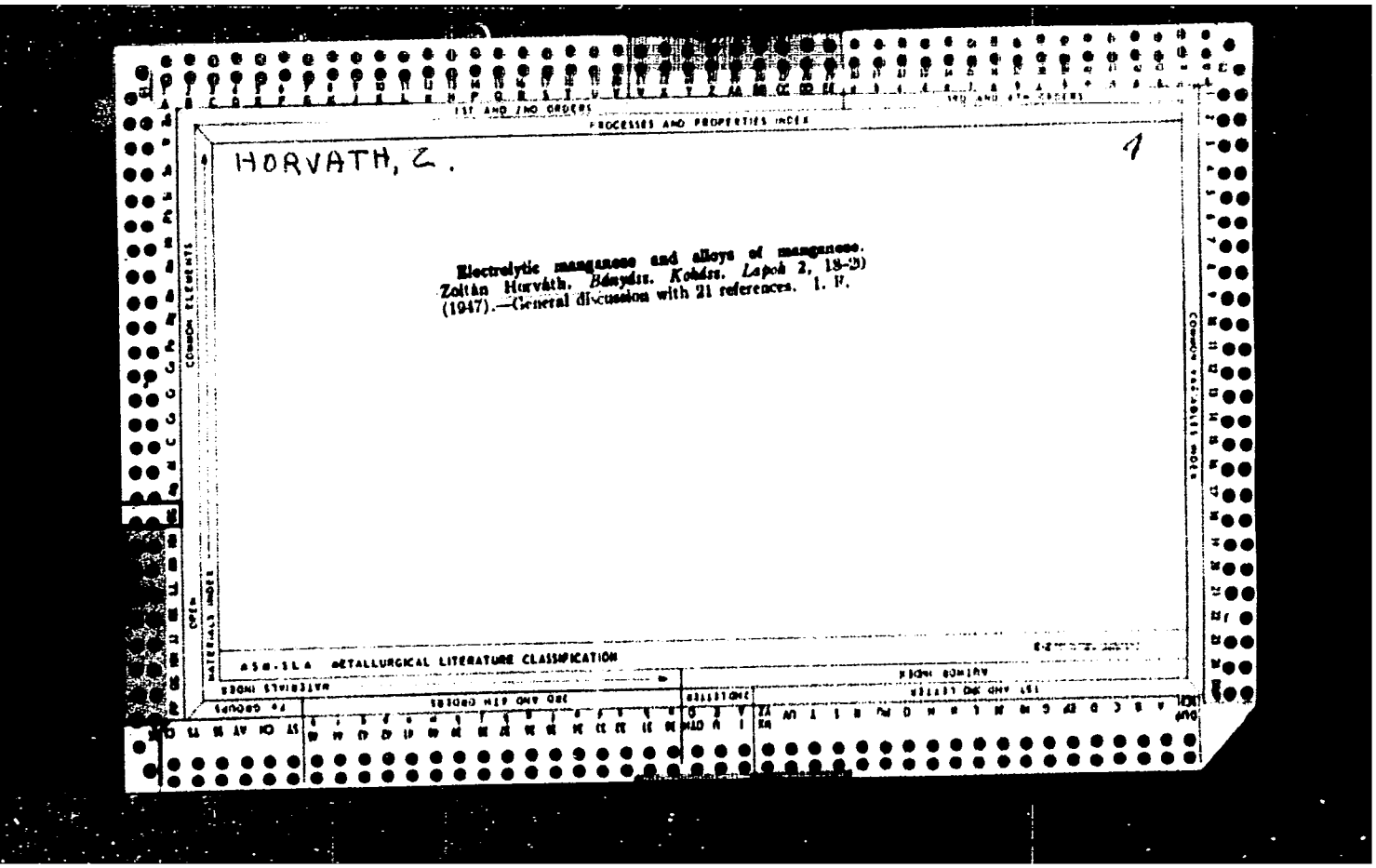
HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

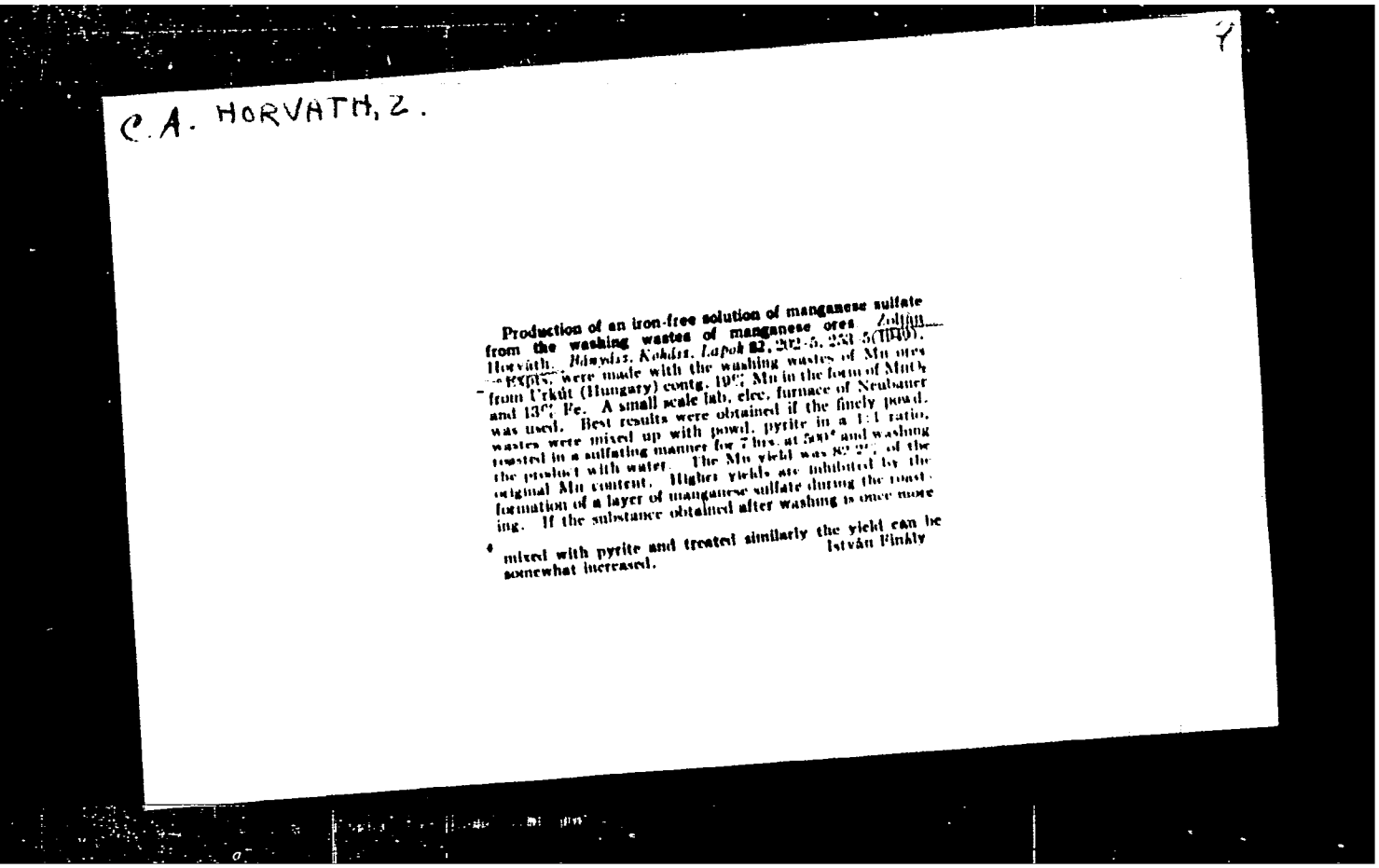
200 years of higher education in metallurgy in Hungary.
Koh lap 97 no.3:126-129 Mr '64

SZASZ, Frigyes, okleveles mernok; SZABO, Gyula; HORVATH, Zoltan; ZACHEMSZKI, Ferenc; ELSZASZ, Rezso; HERTER, Robert; KINCSES, Rudolf.

Town gas supply and distribution. Energia es atom 17 no.1: 22-27 Ja'64.

1. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Szasz). 2. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium (for Horvath). 3. Koolaj- es Gazipari Tervezo Vallalat (for Zachemszki and Elszasz). 4. Orszagos Energiagazdalkodasi Hatosag (for Herter). 5. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Muszaki Fejlesztesi Foosztalya (for Kincses).





C.A. HORVATH, Z.

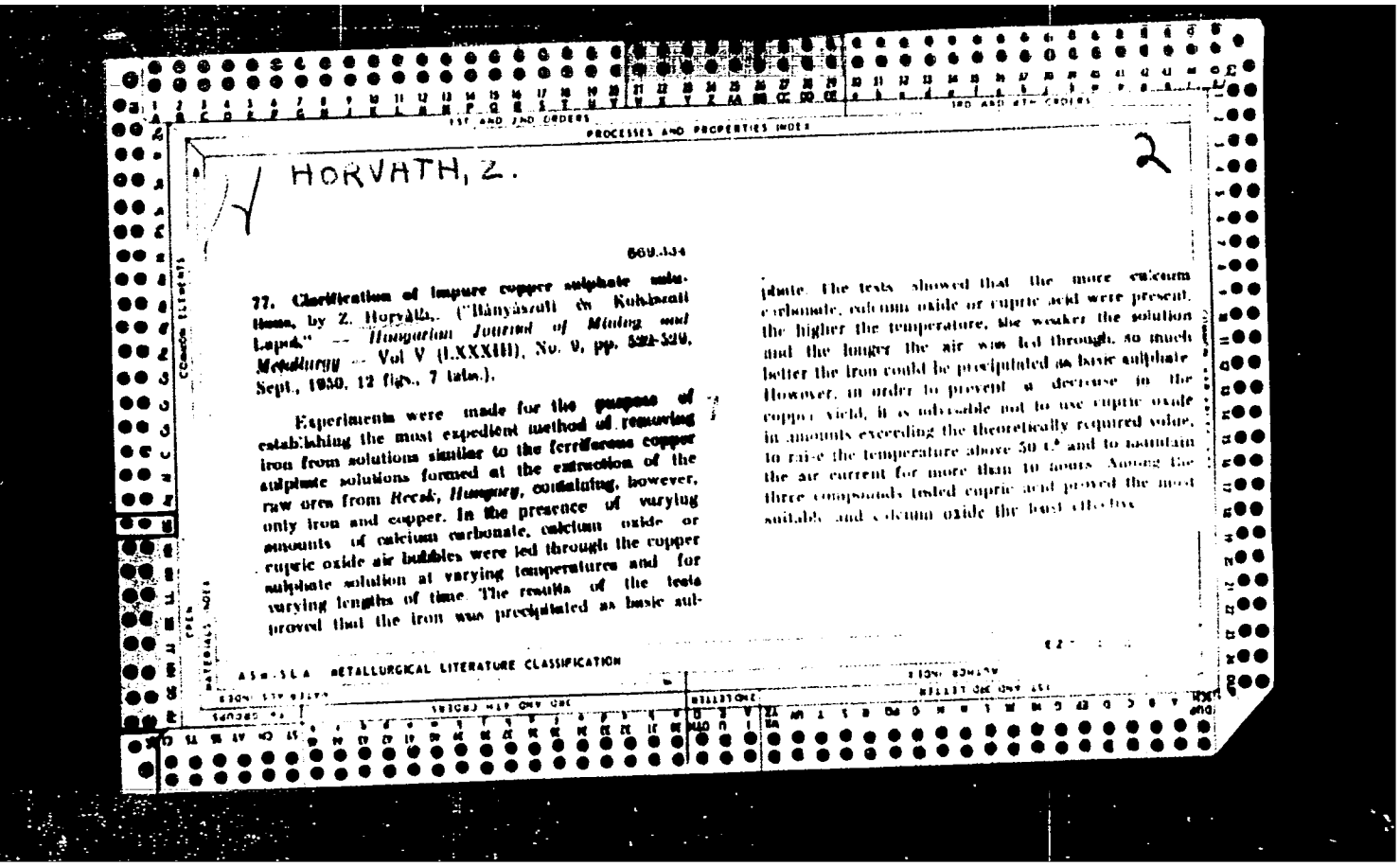
7

Production of an iron-free solution of manganese sulfate from the washing wastes of manganese ores Zoltán Horváth. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* **82**, 202-5, 253-5(1949). —[illegible] were made with the washing wastes of Mn ores from Urkút (Hungary) contg. 19% Mn in the form of MnO_2 and 13% Fe. A small scale lab. elec. furnace of Neubauer was used. Best results were obtained if the finely powd. wastes were mixed up with powd. pyrite in a 1:1 ratio, roasted in a sulfating manner for 7 hrs. at 500° and washing the product with water. The Mn yield was 80-2%, of the original Mn content. Higher yields are inhibited by the formation of a layer of manganese sulfate during the roasting. If the substance obtained after washing is once more mixed with pyrite and treated similarly the yield can be somewhat increased. István Pinkby

CA HORVATH, Z.

18

The purification of impure copper sulfate solutions. Zoltán Horváth. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1, No. 1, 110–29(1950)(in German).—Air was blown for varying lengths of time through Cu sulfate solns. contg. different amts. of Fe at different temps. and in the presence of amts. of $CaCO_3$, CaO, or CuO either theoretically necessary for amts. of all SO_4 ions not combined with Cu or smaller. The Fe was oxidized to ferric state and ppt'd. as basic sulfate. The Fe removal depended on the establishment of an equil. and less Fe remained in the soln. the longer the blow-time, the higher the operating temp., and the more $CaCO_3$, CaO, and(or) CuO added to the slurry. However, it was not desirable to add more CuO than the quantity equiv. to the SO_4 ion not combined with Cu, nor to raise the operating temp. above 50° at the most, nor to blow air through for longer than 10 hrs., because even though a purer $CuSO_4$ could be cryst'd. out of the soln. the yield of Cu would be less. Of the materials investigated CuO was the most suitable and CaO the least effective. A. J. Abbott



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

HORVATH, Z.

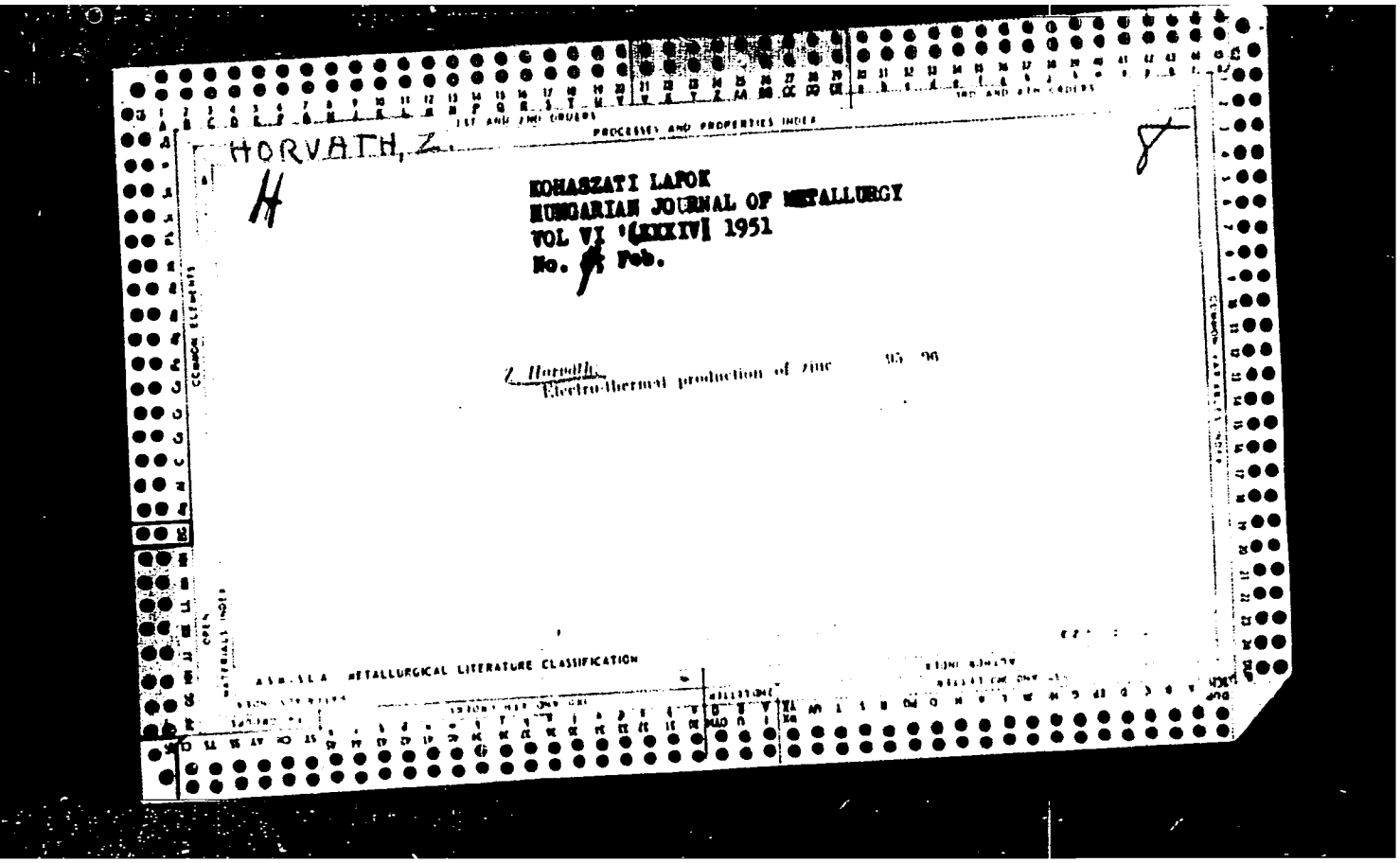
2

669.334

77. **Clarification of impure copper sulphate solutions**, by Z. Horváth. ("Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok." — *Hungarian Journal of Mining and Metallurgy* — Vol V (LXXXIII), No. 9, pp. 522-529, Sept., 1950. 12 figs., 7 tabs.).

Experiments were made for the purpose of establishing the most expedient method of removing iron from solutions similar to the ferriferous copper sulphate solutions formed at the extraction of the raw ores from *Recsk, Hungary*, containing, however, only iron and copper. In the presence of varying amounts of calcium carbonate, calcium oxide or cupric oxide air bubbles were led through the copper sulphate solution at varying temperatures and for varying lengths of time. The results of the tests proved that the iron was precipitated as basic sulphate. The tests showed that the more calcium carbonate, calcium oxide or cupric acid were present, the higher the temperature, the weaker the solution and the longer the air was led through, so much better the iron could be precipitated as basic sulphate. However, in order to prevent a decrease in the copper yield, it is advisable not to use cupric oxide in amounts exceeding the theoretically required value, to raise the temperature above 50 °C and to maintain the air current for more than 10 hours. Among the three compounds tested cupric acid proved the most suitable, and calcium oxide the best effective.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



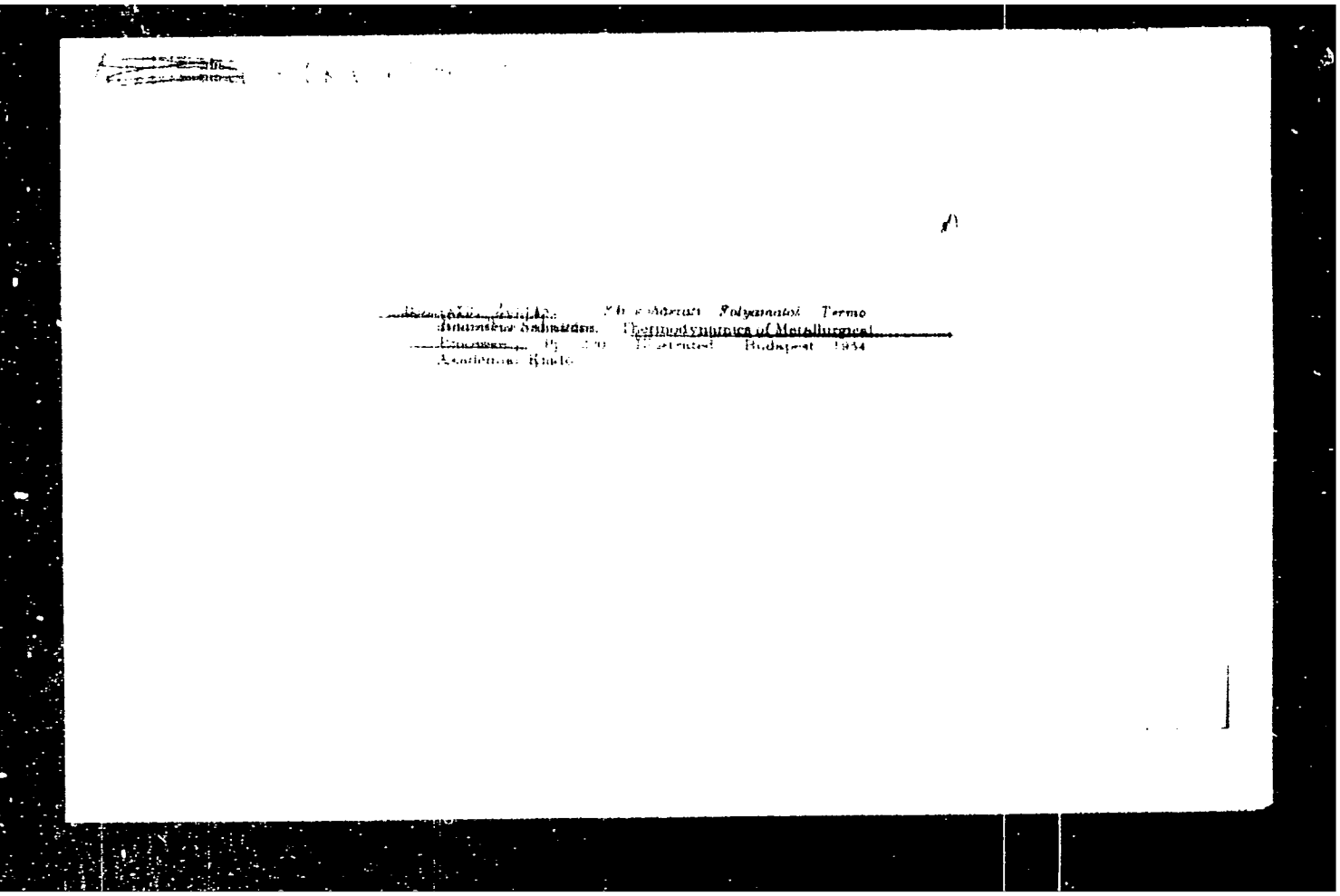
HORVATH, Z.

H

KOHASZATI LAPOK
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF METALLURGY
VOL VI (XXXIV) 1951
No. [illegible] Feb.

Z. Horvath. Electro-thermal production of zinc 95 96

ASM-ASLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



HUNG.

15. Simplified synthesis of spermin (In German) — K. Körmendy and Zs. Horvath, (Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae - Vol. 4, 1954, No. 1, pp. 5 - 9)

The biological role of spermin occurring in animal and vegetable tissues has not yet been clarified. In order to facilitate the preparation of spermin required for these investigations and to eliminate the difficulties met in the separation of natural spermin, the authors considerably simplified the synthesis evolved by Dudley and his associates and by Schultz, respectively. In essence, the proposed simplifications consist of the following: (1) The bromine derivative obtained from putrescine is converted into the bis-phthalimido compounds of the formula $Br-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_4-NH-(CH_2)_3-Br$ and a 66% spermin yield is prepared by splitting the latter by means of hydrazine hydrate. (2) Another simple way of synthesizing spermin is to prepare it by reducing the [illegible] conforming to the formula [illegible]

HORVATH, Z.

HORVATH, Z. Equilibristic relationships of a carbon-oxygen system. p. 220.

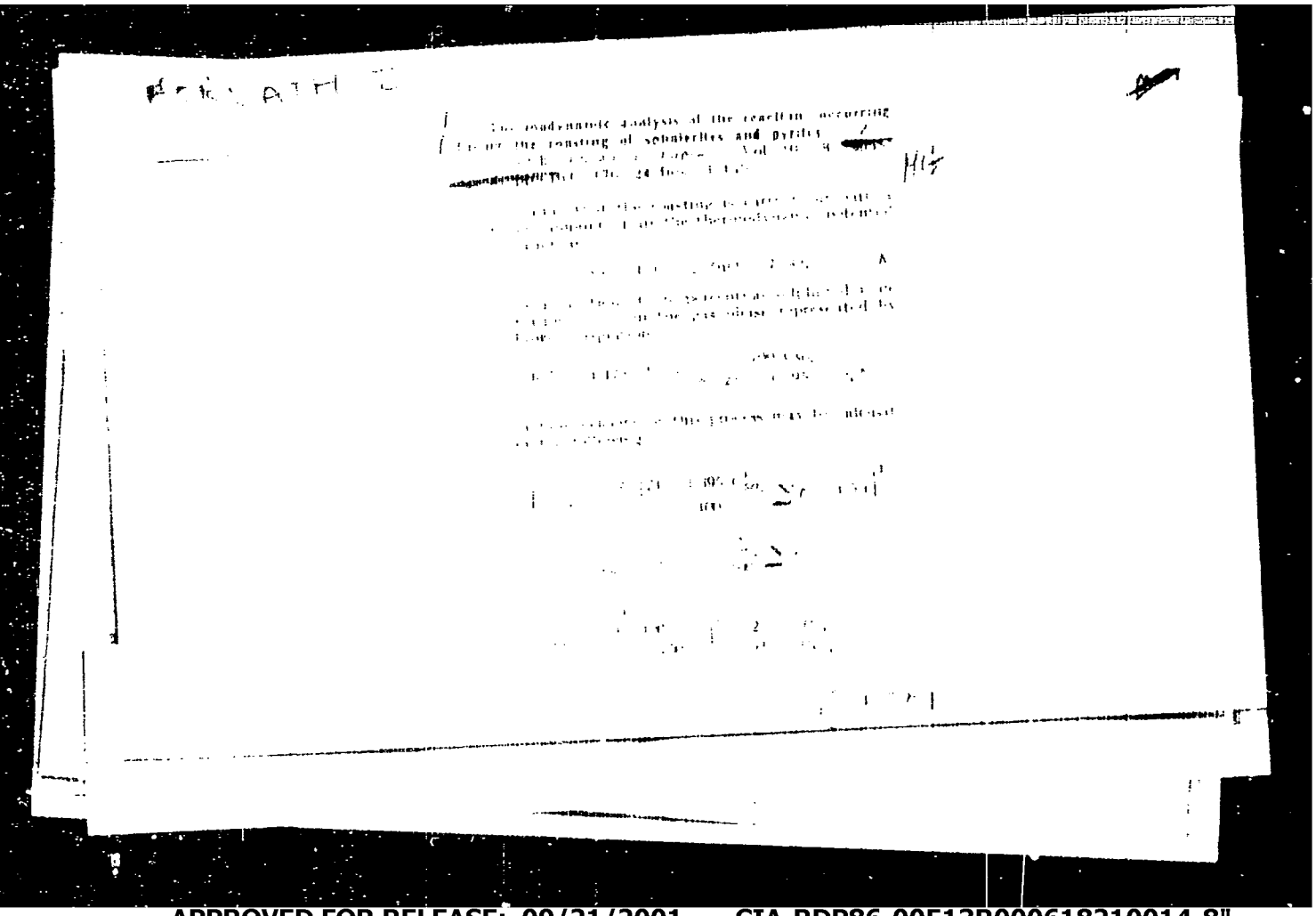
Vol. 13, no. 1/4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYEI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

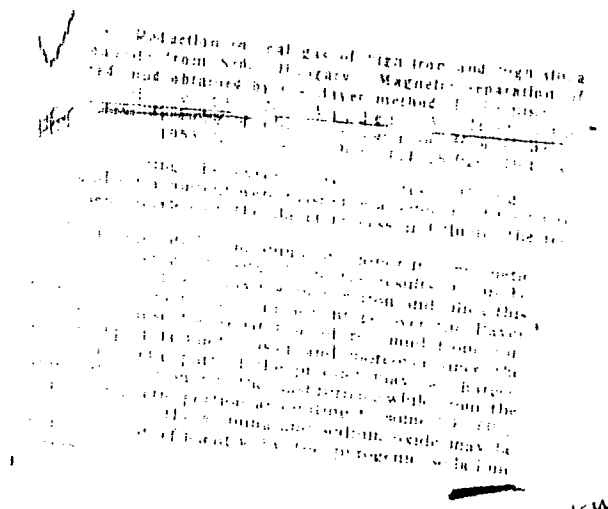
HUNG.

10841* Thermodynamic Investigation on the Reactions Taking Place During the Roasting of Pyrite and Sphalerite. A szfalerit és pirit oxidáló pörkölésénél lejátszódó reakciók termodinamikai vizsgálata. (Hungarian.) Zoltán Horváth. *Kohászati Lapok*, v 90, no. 4, Apr. 1955 p. 169-176

Investigation of re ma kinetics; variation of the thermodynamic normal pot tial of the process with the temperature; equilibrium compos on of the gas and its changes. Graphs, 6 ref.



HORVATH, Z



HORVATH, Z.

HORVATH, Z. Reduction of bauxite from Szoc, rich in iron and silicic acid, with illumination gas and magnetic separation of red mud by the Bayer method. p. 2

Vol. 15, No. 1/2, 1955.
KOZLEMENYEI.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

HORVATH, Z.

HORVATH, Z. Equilibrium relationships of iron-carbon systems. p. 479.

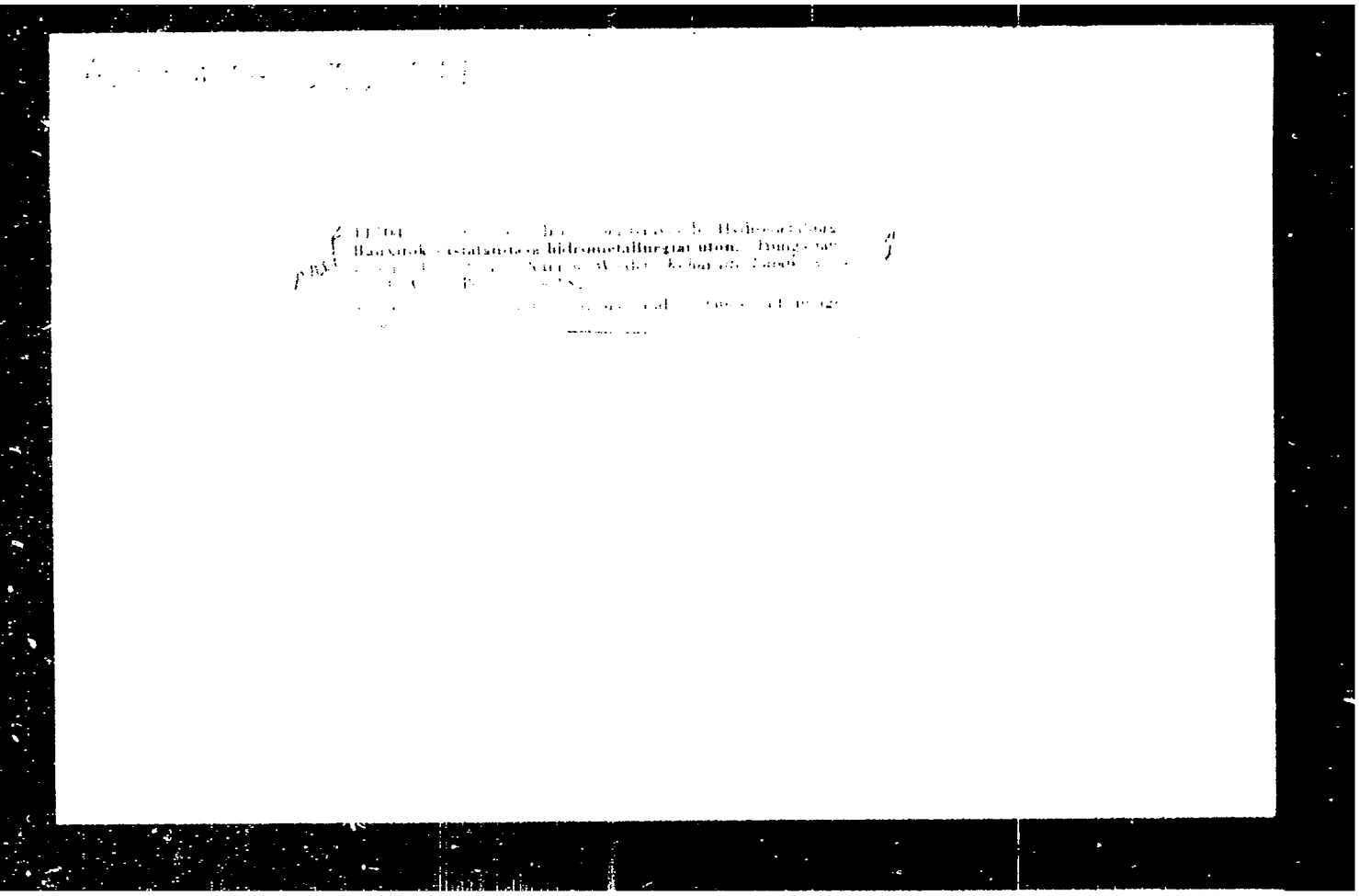
Vol. 15, No. 1/4, 1955.
KOHLEMENYEI.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungery

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

HORVATH, Z.

Equilibrium relationship of the iron-oxygen system. p. 279.
Vol 17, no. 3/4, 1955. KOZLEKEDESI. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956



HORVATH, Z.

Corrosion and protection of surfaces. p.24.
Gas-filled vacuum tubes. p.22.
MUSZAKI ELET. (Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest.
Vol 11, no. 4, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

HORVATH, Z.: WIEDER, N.

Hydrometallurgic method for the removal of iron from bauxite. p.179. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.

ZOLTAN HORVATH

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64965

Author : Horvath Zoltan
Inst :
Title : Extraction of a Solution of Manganese Sulfate Suitable for Electrolysis from the Enriched Banks of the Urkutsk Deposit

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1956, 18, No 1-4, 73-104

Abstract: In the terraced rock, Mn (in quantity 19%) is found as MnO_2, difficult to dissolve in H_2SO_4; as

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HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64965

Abstract: well as Fe (13%) as limonite. Described are the processes of recovery of MnO_2 in MnO with gases, its purification from admixtures, and the extraction of an electrolyte with Fe admixtures. Bib. 14 titles.

Card 2/2

ZOLTAN HORVATH

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64966

Author : Horvath Zoltan, Burnoczky Lajos
Inst :
Title : A Report on Experiments on the Leaching, the Alkali Purification, and the Sedimentation of Manganese from the Manganese Carbonate Ores of the Urkutsk Mine

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1956, 18, No 1-4, 147-170

Abstract: The fundamentals of the extraction of carbonate Mn from ores of a composition (in %): $MnCO_3$ 32, $FeCO_3$

Card 1/2 Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem, Miskolc Hung

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64966

Abstract: 19, $CaCO_3$ 6.3, $MgCO_3$ 6.6, Al_2O_3 5.4, SiO_2 19.5, H_2O 11.2 were studied. The ore is leached without additional treatment with 4% H_2SO_4 (extracted by electrolytic production of Mn) and then the Mn is separated out. Bib. 8 titles.

Card 2/2

HORVATH Z.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57958

Author : Horvath Zoltan, Fogarasi Bela
Inst : -
Title : Extraction of a Pure Solution of Manganese Sulfate from Waste Rock Emerging from A Hydrocyclone in the Urkutsk Mine.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad, musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1956, 18, No 1-4, 213-225.

Abstract : Determined are the optimum temperature (900°) and time of the reduction of MnO_2 into MnO (0.5 hours) and, in addition, the technological parameters of the processing of the reduced product by a 4% solution of H_2SO_4. For the extraction of a solution of electrolytic

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